**Table 13**. Results for analyses of stable isotope ratios and tritium and carbon-14 activities in samples collected for the Southern Sierra Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) study, California, June 2006.

[The five-digit number in parentheses below the constituent name is the U.S. Geological Survey parameter code used to uniquely identify a specific constituent or property. Laboratory entity codes are listed in the footnotes. Information about analytes given in table 3J. Samples from all fifty wells were analyzed for stable isotopes of water; samples from twenty-one of the slow and intermediate wells were analyzed for tritium and carbon. Stable isotope ratios are reported in the standard delta notation  $(\delta)$ , the ratio of a heavier isotope to more common lighter isotope of that element, relative to a standard reference material. SOSA, Southern Sierra study unit grid well; SOSAFP, Southern Sierra study unit flow-path well; MCL-CA, California Department of Public Health maximum contaminant level; na, not available; nc, sample not collected; pCi/L, picocuries per liter; <, less than]

GAMA well identification number  Threshold type <sup>1</sup>	δ <sup>2</sup> H (per mil) ( <b>82082</b> ) <sup>2</sup> na	δ <sup>18</sup> <b>0</b> (per mil) ( <b>82085</b> ) <sup>2</sup> na	Tritium (pCi/L) (99914) <sup>3</sup> MCL–CA	δ <sup>13</sup> C (per mil) (82081) <sup>4</sup> na	Carbon—14 (percent modern) (49933) <sup>5</sup> na
		Gri	d wells		
SOSA-01	-74.5	-10.44	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-02	-70.8	-9.95	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-03	-87.4	-11.58	10.9	-8.76	70.2
SOSA-04	-78.0	-10.06	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-05	-60.6	-8.60	nc	nc	nc
OSA-06	-61.8	-8.92	nc	nc	nc
OSA-07	-101	-13.94	7.7	-11.05	89.3
OSA-08	-64.2	-8.67	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-09	-71.9	-9.98	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-10	-94.7	-12.70	8.0	-4.97	49.3
SOSA-11	-71.8	-9.87	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-12	-104	-14.20	nc	nc	nc
OSA-13	-75.6	-10.55	<1	-12.41	81.9
SOSA-14	-80.3	-10.57	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-15	-75.5	-11.07	14.4	-16.11	90.8
SOSA-16	-79.6	-10.54	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-17	-78.8	-10.84	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-18	-76.2	-10.39	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-19	-74.2	-10.05	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-20	-77.6	-10.62	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-21	-77.1	-10.52	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-22	-92.0	-10.52 -12.95	9.0	-20.75	99.4
SOSA-22	-68.8	-9.53	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-24	-68.8	-9.61	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-25	-67.0	-9.41	nc	nc	nc
OSA-26	-65.9	<b>-9.57</b>	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-20	-64.6	-9.37 -9.37	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-27	-04.0 -75.4	-9.98			
OSA-29	-73.4 -92.8	-9.98 -12.72	nc nc	nc nc	nc nc
SOSA-29	-92.8 -82.2	-12.72 -10.99	nc	nc	nc
100A-30	-62.2	-10.77	IIC	IIC	IIC
OSA-31	-83.6	-11.09	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-32	-74.1	-10.56	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-33	-69.3	-9.40	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-34	-70.8	-9.56	nc	nc	nc
SOSA-35	-84.8	-10.61	nc	nc	nc

**Table 13.** Results for analyses of stable isotope ratios and tritium and carbon-14 activities in samples collected for the Southern Sierra Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) study, California, June 2006—Continued.

[The five-digit number in parentheses below the constituent name is the U.S. Geological Survey parameter code used to uniquely identify a specific constituent or property. Laboratory entity codes are listed in the footnotes. Information about analytes given in table 3J. Samples from all fifty wells were analyzed for stable isotopes of water; samples from twenty—one of the slow and intermediate wells were analyzed for tritium and carbon. Stable isotope ratios are reported in the standard delta notation ( $\delta$ ), the ratio of a heavier isotope to more common lighter isotope of that element, relative to a standard reference material. SOSA, Southern Sierra study unit grid well; SOSAFP, Southern Sierra study unit flow-path well; MCL-CA, California Department of Public Health maximum contaminant level; na, not available; nc, sample not collected; pCi/L, picocuries per liter; <, less than]

GAMA well identification number	δ <sup>2</sup> Η (per mil) ( <b>82082</b> ) <sup>2</sup>	δ¹8 <b>0</b> (per mil) ( <b>82085</b> )²	Tritium (pCi/L) (99914)³	δ <sup>13</sup> C (per mil) (82081) <sup>4</sup>	Carbon–14 (percent modern) (49933)⁵
Threshold type <sup>1</sup>	na	na	MCL-CA	na	na
Threshold level	na	na	20,000	na	na
		Flow-	path wells		
SOSAFP-01	-74.9	-10.08	<1	-11.21	63.8
SOSAFP-02	-100	-13.34	10.2	-3.35	25.0
SOSAFP-03	-75.5	-10.55	<1	-13.01	65.4
SOSAFP-04	-73.7	-10.10	1.6	-12.62	84.4
SOSAFP-05	-75.4	-10.64	<1	-13.23	63.3
SOSAFP-06	-74.5	-10.30	1.3	-10.06	76.0
SOSAFP-07	-68.3	-9.00	5.8	-11.81	103.2
SOSAFP-08	-69.4	-9.34	1.0	-12.82	83.1
SOSAFP-09	-69.1	-9.21	3.2	-12.83	98.8
SOSAFP-10	-69.0	-9.57	<1	-13.61	77.6
SOSAFP-11	-66.6	-9.12	3.2	-12.60	85.1
SOSAFP-12	-71.3	-9.78	<1	nc	nc
SOSAFP-13	-75.0	-10.38	1.3	nc	nc
SOSAFP-14	-75.4	-10.31	1.9	-14.59	69.5
SOSAFP-15	-73.2	-10.13	4.5	-15.42	89.8

<sup>1</sup>Maximum contaminant level thresholds are listed as MCL-US when the MCL-US and MCL-CA are identical, and as MCL-CA when the MCL-CA is lower than the MCL-US or no MCL-US exists.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>USGS Stable Isotope Laboratory, Reston, Virginia (USGSSIVA).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>USGS Stable Isotope and Tritium Laboratory, Menlo Park, California (USGSH3CA).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>University of Waterloo (contract laboratory) (CAN–UWIL).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>University of Arizona, Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Laboratory (contract laboratory) (AZ–UAMSL).